

*C*ounty Snapshots are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

*County Snapshots* include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

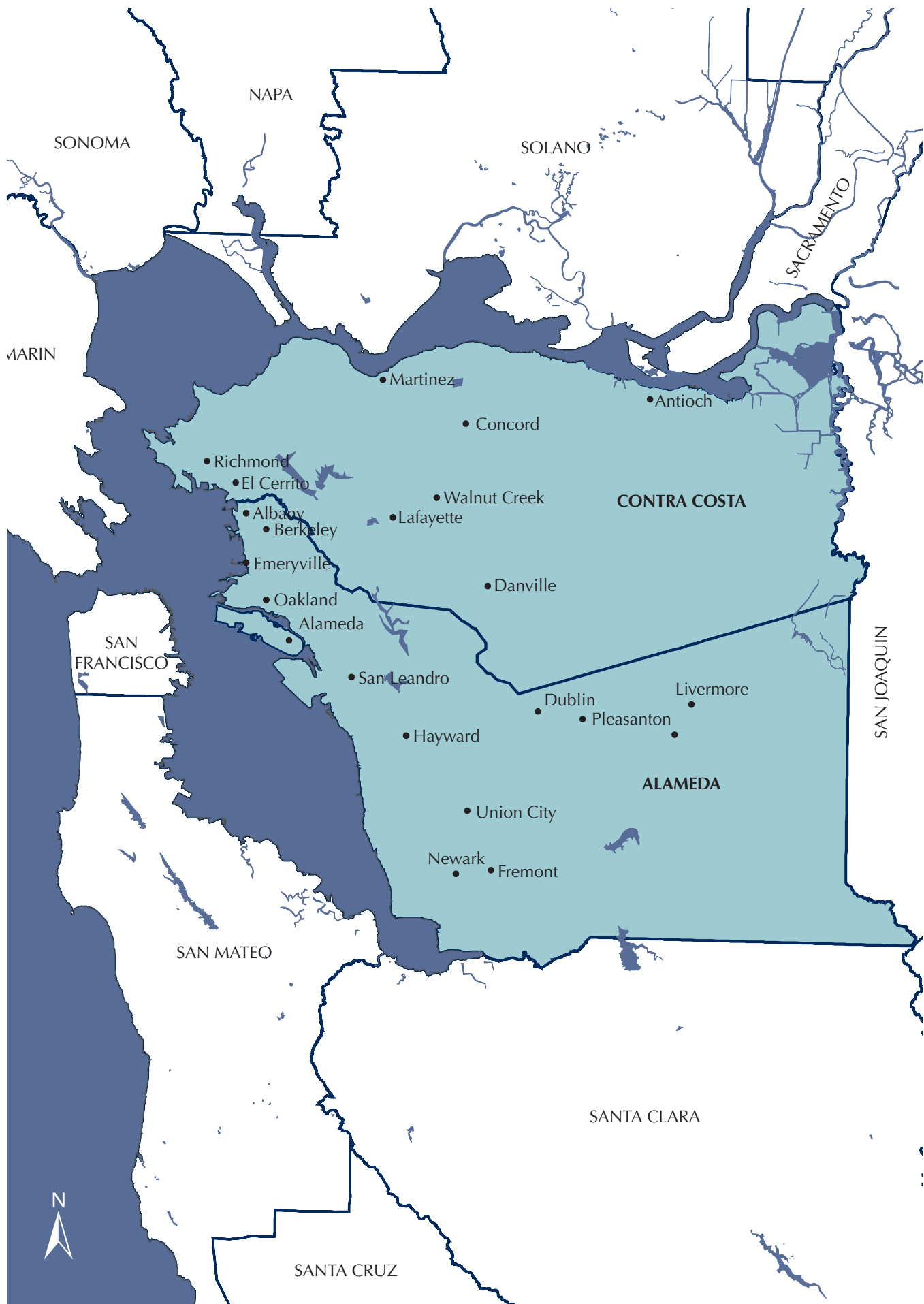
Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at [www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov). Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



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Created in 1850, Contra Costa is one of California's original 27 counties. The term *contra costa* translates as "opposite coast," referring to the county's location opposite San Francisco, in an eastward direction, on San Francisco Bay.

Alameda was created in 1853 from portions of Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties. The word *alameda* is derived from *alamo*, the Spanish name for poplar or cottonwood tree, and means "a grove of poplar trees." The name was applied both to the southern portion of the county (known as *La Alameda*) and to the stream running through it (*Rio de la Alameda*) as early as 1795.

Contra Costa encompasses approximately 798 square miles, extending from the northeastern shore of San Francisco Bay east for approximately 50 miles to San Joaquin County. The county is bordered on the north by Suisun and San Pablo Bays and on the south and west by Alameda County. Alameda occupies a total area of 821 square miles.

Alameda and Contra Costa are located within one of California's busiest urban centers, the San Francisco Bay Area. The two counties demonstrate strong internal economic and social links, comprising what is known as the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). With a population of close to 1.5 million, Alameda County is the seventh highest-populated county in California, according to Department of Finance estimates. By the year 2020, the county's population is projected to reach more than 1.8 million. Neighboring Contra Costa, with a population of almost one million, ranks as California's ninth highest-populated county. Contra Costa's population is projected to exceed 1.1 million by the year 2020.

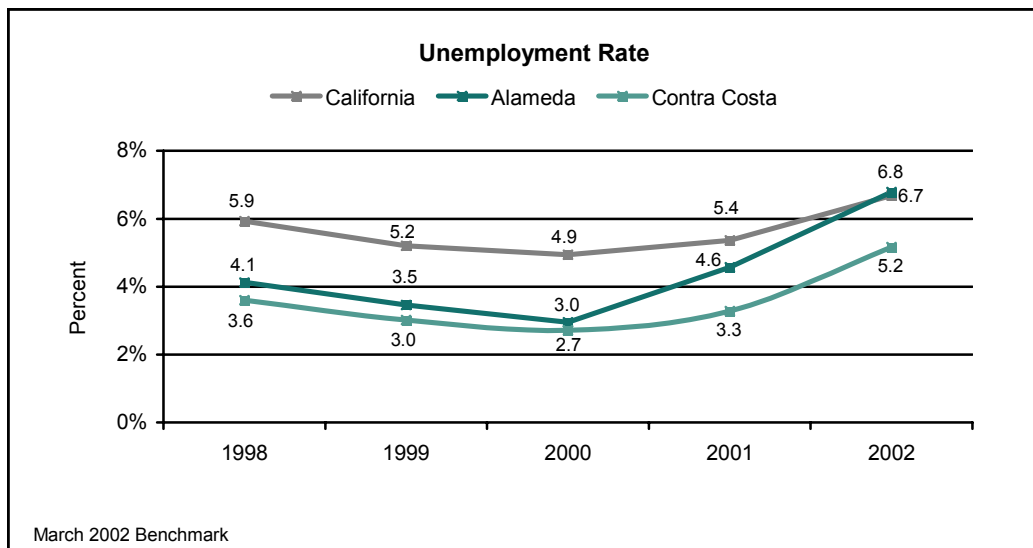
Over the last five years, the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area has recorded gains in civilian labor force, and, despite a decline in the year 2002, has recorded cumulative growth in industry employment. From 2001 to 2002, the civilian labor force for the two-county MSA increased by 24,000, totaling nearly 1.3 million. The area's 2002 unemployment rate, 6.1 percent, was lower than California's rate of 6.7 percent for the same year. The total number of unemployed increased by 28,000, with the majority (17,700) recorded in Alameda County. As a result, Alameda's unemployment rate increased by 2.2 percentage points, while the rate in Contra Costa County increased by 1.9 percentage points.

Trade, transportation and utilities, government, and professional and business services were the Oakland MSA's predominant industries in 2002. The major share of employment (19.5 percent) was in the trade, transportation and utilities industry; a majority of jobs were in the retail trade sector. Government provided close to 18 percent of all employment, with most of the jobs in local government, specifically local government education. The professional and business services sector accounted for over 14 percent of the MSA's total employment.

Availability of a broad transportation network has been one of the major factors in the Oakland MSA's economic and resident growth. Interstate 80 connects the western portion of the area to San Francisco, Sacramento, and points north to Interstate 5. The Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) serves a large part of the area, encouraging the expansion of both commercial and residential development. In addition, the ports of Alameda and Oakland are active participants in Pacific Rim trade.

## LABOR FORCE

**Civilian unemployment** includes individuals who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. In 2002, Alameda and Contra Costa counties recorded increased unemployment (up 2.2 and 1.9 percentage points, respectively), as did California (up 1.3 percentage points).

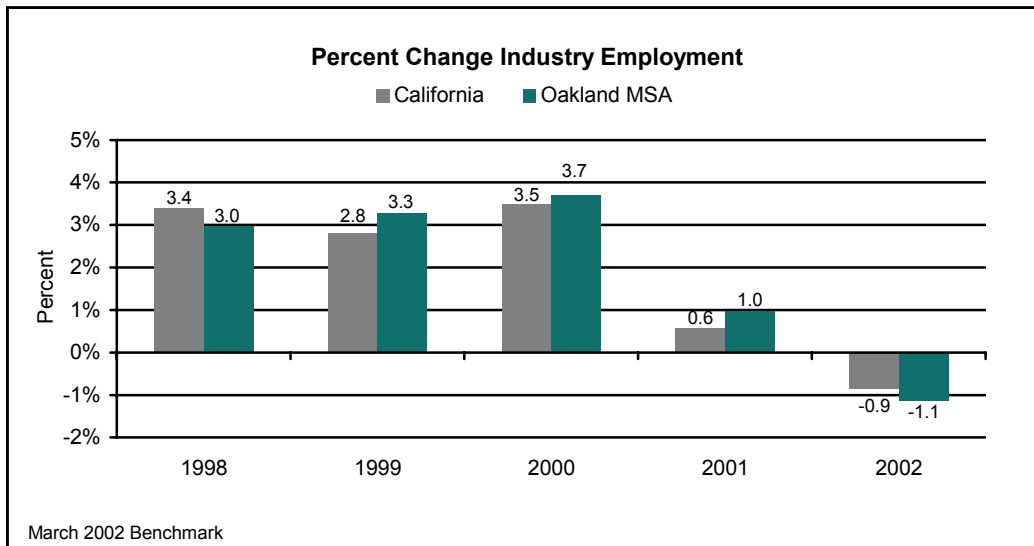


**Labor force** data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. Oakland MSA's annual average figures show a gain in labor force of more than 103,000 persons since 1998. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6).

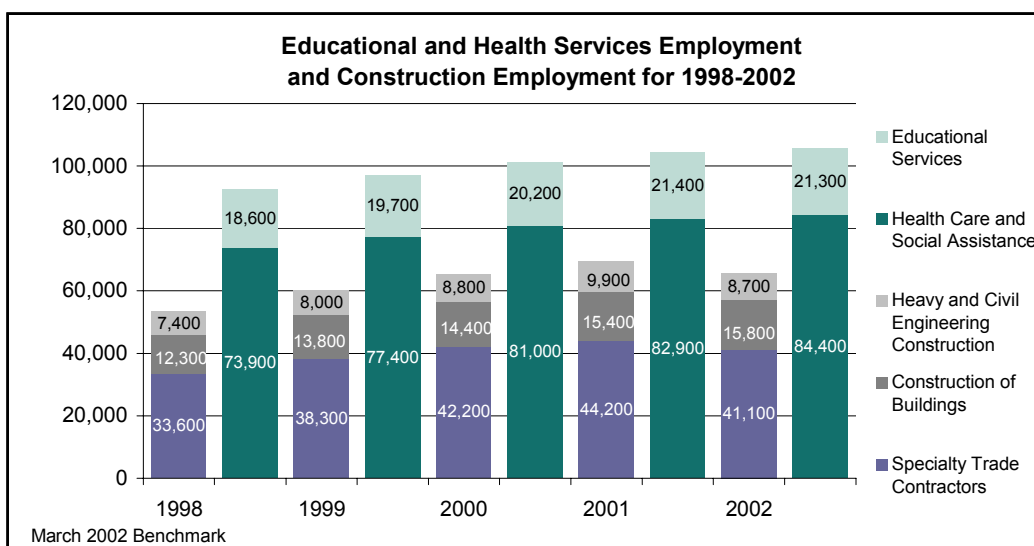
Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	1,187,800	1,209,900	1,235,300	1,266,900	1,290,900
Employment	1,141,200	1,170,200	1,199,900	1,215,600	1,211,600
Unemployment	46,600	39,700	35,400	51,300	79,300
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	3.3%	2.9%	4.0%	6.1%

*2002 Benchmark*

Over the years 1998 to 2001, the Oakland MSA's industry employment added 67,600 jobs, cumulative growth of almost 7 percent. Employment growth in the year 2001 was followed by a loss of 1.1 percent in 2002. The decline amounted to 12,100 fewer jobs in the two-county area, with the largest losses felt in manufacturing, professional and business services, and trade, transportation and utilities. Losses were offset somewhat by gains in other industries, such as educational and health services, which gained 6,200 jobs in 2002. California experienced a similar rate of decline in industry employment.



During the 1998–2002 period, two of Oakland MSA's largest growth industries were construction and educational and health services. Construction added 12,500 jobs, growth of 23.5 percent; specialty trade contractors grew by 7,500, while residential building construction increased by 3,200. Educational and health services grew by 12.2 percent or 12,900; ambulatory health care services experienced the most growth (6,200 jobs).



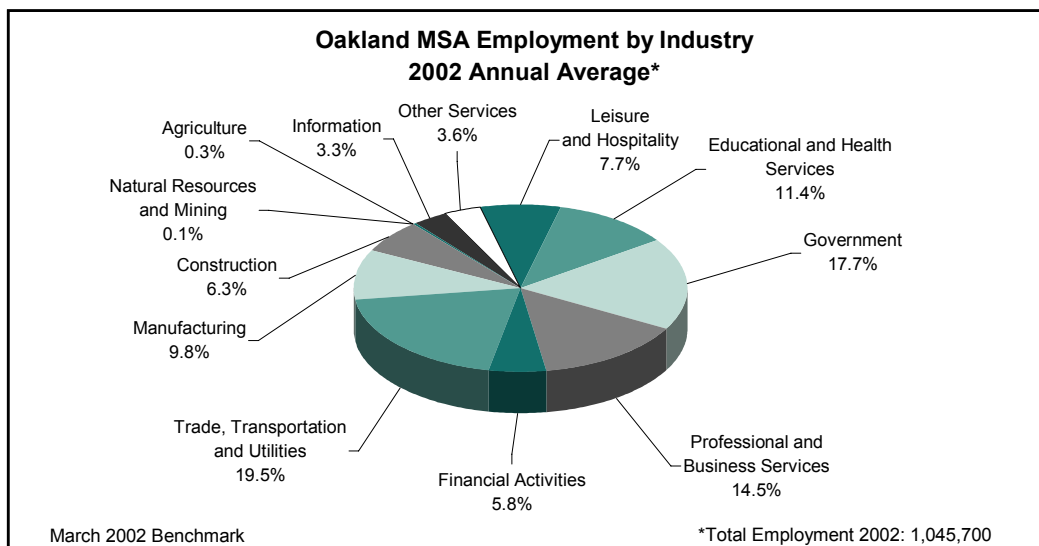
## INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

In the table below, Oakland MSA's **industry employment** totals are given for the period 1998–2002. In the year 2002, trade, transportation and utilities provided the largest share, almost 20 percent (203,900) of all employment (1,045,700). Within the industry, 111,400 of the jobs were in retail trade; wholesale trade accounted for 52,900 jobs, while 39,700 jobs were

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	1,900	2,300	3,000	3,000	3,100
Natural Resources and Mining	2,200	2,300	2,400	1,600	1,300
Construction	53,200	60,000	65,500	69,700	65,700
Manufacturing	114,600	112,100	116,500	113,200	102,500
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	195,600	202,700	207,600	210,000	203,900
Information	34,300	35,000	39,000	37,700	34,900
Financial Activities	48,800	50,000	50,600	58,600	60,300
Professional and Business Services	151,600	160,200	170,200	159,000	151,200
Educational and Health Services	105,800	109,200	110,700	112,500	118,700
Leisure and Hospitality	70,800	72,400	73,700	77,900	80,300
Other Services	30,500	31,000	31,900	35,800	38,100
Government	168,900	173,000	176,600	178,800	185,500
<b>Industry Employment Total*</b>	<b>978,100</b>	<b>1,010,200</b>	<b>1,047,600</b>	<b>1,057,800</b>	<b>1,045,700</b>

*2002 Benchmark*

in transportation, warehousing and utilities. Government made up almost 18 percent (185,500) of employment; most (118,200) were in local government. Another major industry in the two-county area, professional and business services, provided over 14 percent (151,200) of all employment.



\*Totals may not add, due to rounding.



*Alameda County* projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will be wholesale trade, services, and manufacturing, using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).<sup>\*</sup> Within those industries, the occupations listed below are those likely to have the most job gains.

### *Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006*

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Wholesale Trade	28.0%	15,400
Services	18.4%	36,200
Manufacturing	15.0%	14,000

### *Wholesale Trade*

#### **Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing** (except Technical and Scientific Products)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,142 (Annual Job Openings – 163)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,558; Median Hourly Wage – \$24.33

*Nature Of Work* Sell goods for wholesalers or manufacturers to businesses or groups of individuals. Work requires substantial knowledge of items sold.

*Education* Moderate-term on-the-job training.

#### **Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 861 (Annual Job Openings – 123)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$71,330; Median Hourly Wage – \$29.75

*Nature Of Work* Sell goods for wholesalers or manufacturers where technical or scientific knowledge is required, usually obtained from post-secondary education.

*Education* Moderate-term on-the-job training.

#### **General Managers, Top Executives**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 848 (Annual Job Openings – 121)

Salary **Chief Executives**: Median Hourly Wage – \$61.79; **General and Operations Managers**: Mean Annual Wage – \$92,750; Median Hourly Wage – \$42.22.

*Nature Of Work* **Chief Executives** determine and formulate policies and provide direction of companies or private and public organizations. **General and Operations Managers** plan or coordinate the operations of companies or public and private organizations.

*Education* Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher.

#### **Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Service**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 794 (Annual Job Openings – 113)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$28,041; Median Hourly Wage – \$13.33

*Nature Of Work* Drive a truck or a van with a capacity under 26,000 Gross Vehicle Weight, primarily to deliver or pick up merchandise or to deliver packages.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### *Services*

#### **Computer Support Specialist**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,334 (Annual Job Openings – 191)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$51,733; Median Hourly Wage – \$22.57

*Nature Of Work* Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone, or from remote location. May provide assistance concerning computer hardware and software, including printing, installation, word processing, electronic mail, and operating systems.

*Education* Bachelor's degree.

#### **Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers<sup>†</sup>** (Except Special and Vocational Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,283 (Annual Job Openings – 183)

Salary **Secondary School Teachers** Mean Annual Wage – \$52,206;<sup>‡</sup> **Middle School Teachers** – \$47,867<sup>‡</sup>

*Nature Of Work* **Secondary School Teachers** instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one of more subjects. **Middle School Teachers** teach students in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

*Education* The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

#### **Registered Nurses**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,264 (Annual Job Openings – 181)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,598; Median Hourly Wage – \$27.07

*Nature Of Work* Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management.

*Education* Registered Nurses must be licensed to practice in California. The license requirements are: completion of a board-approved nursing program, and a passing grade on the State Board examination. Two types of training programs are available in California: two-year community college programs and four-year bachelor's degree programs.

#### **General Managers, Top Executives**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,091 (Annual Job Openings – 156)

Salary **Chief Executives** Median Hourly Wage – \$61.79; **General and Operations Managers** Mean Annual Wage – \$92,750, Median Hourly Wage – \$42.22.

*Nature Of Work* **Chief Executives** determine and formulate policies and provide direction of companies or private and public organizations. **General and Operations Managers** plan or coordinate the operations of companies or public and private organizations.

*Education* Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher.

<sup>\*</sup>The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

<sup>†</sup>For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

<sup>‡</sup>Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.

# OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

## Manufacturing

### Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 590 (Annual Job Openings – 84)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$28,785; Median Hourly Wage – \$13.22

*Nature Of Work* Assemble or modify electrical and electronic equipment, such as computers, test equipment telemetering systems, electric motors, and batteries. Examples: Anode Builder; Battery Builder; Industrial Equipment Wirer.

*Education* Work experience.

### Assemblers, Fabricators; Team Assemblers, All Other (except Machine, Electrical)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 584 (Annual Job Openings – 83)

Salary **Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators** Mean Annual Wage – \$26,446; Median Hourly Wage – \$11.19. **Team Assemblers** – \$31,745; – 14.16. **Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other** – \$25,518; – \$12.30.

*Nature Of Work* **Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators** laminate layers of fiberglass on molds to form boat decks and hulls, bodies for golf carts, automobiles, or other products. **Team Assemblers** work as part of a team responsible for assembling an entire product or component of a product. Team assemblers can perform all tasks in the assembly process and rotate through all or most of them. **Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other** includes those assemblers and fabricators not listed separately.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Electrical and Electronic Engineers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 532 (Annual Job Openings – 76)

Salary **Electrical Engineers** Mean Annual Wage – \$71,073; Median Hourly Wage – \$34.09. **Electronics Engineers (Except Computer)** – \$75,776; – \$35.34.

*Nature Of Work* **Electrical Engineers** design, develop, test, and supervise the manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use. Examples: Power Distribution Engineer; Illuminating Engineer; Relay Engineer. **Electronics Engineers (Except Computer)** design, develop, and test electronic components and systems for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use, utilizing knowledge of electronic theory and materials properties. Design electronic circuits and components for use in fields, such as telecommunications, aerospace guidance and propulsion control, acoustics, or instruments and controls.

*Education* Bachelor's degree.

### Machinists

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 481 (Annual Job Openings – 69)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$42,996; Median Hourly Wage – \$21.39

*Nature Of Work* Set up and operate a variety of machine tools to produce precision parts and instruments. May also fabricate and modify parts to make or repair machine tools or maintain industrial machines, applying knowledge of mechanics, shop mathematics, metal properties, layout, and machining procedures.

*Education* Long-term on-the-job training.

*Contra Costa County* projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will also be services, government and retail trade, using SIC.\* Within those industries, the occupations included below are those likely to have the most job gains.

## Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	26.0%	27,600
Government	18.2%	8,600
Retail Trade	11.4%	6,900

## Services

### Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers<sup>†</sup> (Except Special and Vocational Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,611 (Annual Job Openings – 230)

Salary **Secondary School Teachers** Mean Annual Wage – \$53,441; <sup>†</sup> **Middle School Teachers** – \$50,940<sup>†</sup>

*Nature Of Work* **Secondary School Teachers** instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one of more subjects, such as English, mathematics, or social studies.

**Middle School Teachers** teach students in public or private schools in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

*Education* The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

### Elementary School Teachers<sup>†</sup> (Except Special Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,064 (Annual Job Openings – 152)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$49,929<sup>†</sup>

*Nature Of Work* Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.

*Education* The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

### Registered Nurses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 856 (Annual Job Openings – 122)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$72,613; Median Hourly Wage – \$34.83

*Nature Of Work* Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management.

*Education* Registered Nurses must be licensed to practice in California. The license requirements are: completion of a board-approved nursing program, and a passing grade on the State Board examination. Two types of training programs are available in California: two-year community college programs and four-year bachelor's degree programs.

\*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

<sup>†</sup>For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

<sup>†</sup>Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.



*Services, cont.***General Managers, Top Executives**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 824 (Annual Job Openings – 118)

Salary **Chief Executives:** Median Hourly Wage – \$61.79; **General and Operations Managers:** Mean Annual Wage – \$92,750; Median Hourly Wage – \$42.22.

*Nature Of Work* **Chief Executives** determine and formulate policies and provide overall direction of companies or private and public sector organizations. **General and Operations Managers** plan, direct, or coordinate the operations of companies or public and private sector organizations.

*Education* Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher.

*Government***Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 451 (Annual Job Openings – 64)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$67,299; Median Hourly Wage – \$32.82

*Nature Of Work* Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; arrest suspects; or serve legal processes of courts.

*Education* Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

**Postal Service Mail Carriers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 155 (Annual Job Openings – 22)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$39,797; Median Hourly Wage – \$19.48

*Nature Of Work* Sort mail for delivery. Deliver mail on established route by vehicle or on foot.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

**Civil Engineers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 128 (Annual Job Openings – 18)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$70,411; Median Hourly Wage – \$32.60

*Nature Of Work* Drive electric, diesel-electric, steam, or gas-turbine-electric locomotives to transport passengers or freight.

*Education* Bachelor's degree.

**Compliance Officers** (except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 124 (Annual Job Openings – 18)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$52,775; Median Hourly Wage – \$21.60

*Nature Of Work* Examine, evaluate, and investigate eligibility for or conformity with laws and regulations governing contract compliance of licenses and permits, and other compliance and enforcement inspection activities not classified elsewhere.

*Education* Work experience.

*Retail Trade***Cashiers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,476 (Annual Job Openings – 211)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$24,944; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.50

*Nature Of Work* Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

**Retail Salespersons**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,219 (Annual Job Openings – 174)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,746; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.50

*Nature Of Work* Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment. Examples: Car Dealer; Wallpaper Salesperson.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

**Waiters and Waitresses**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 571 (Annual Job Openings – 82)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$16,620; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.30

*Nature Of Work* Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

**First-Line Supervisors, Managers of Retail Sales Workers**

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 382 (Annual Job Openings – 55)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$40,331; Median Hourly Wage – \$16.85

*Nature Of Work* Directly supervise sales workers in a retail establishment or department. Duties may include management functions, such as purchasing, budgeting, accounting, and personnel work, in addition to supervisory duties.

*Education* Work experience.





## COUNTY PROFILE

	Alameda County		Contra Costa County	
<b>Population<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
County Total	1,484,700	1,496,200	980,900	994,900
<b>Unemployment Insurance<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Claims Paid	82,911	135,923	41,109	68,461
Total Amount Paid	\$163,692,473	\$402,566,072	\$77,277,643	\$193,453,052
<b>Workforce Investment Act<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
Adult	\$2,948,545	\$3,801,607	\$1,499,708	\$1,558,278
Youth	\$3,037,507	\$3,864,802	\$1,456,518	\$1,641,850
Dislocated Worker	\$3,839,902	\$4,526,824	\$1,813,975	\$2,020,689
<b>CalWORKS<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Total Participants	38,724	36,068	18,474	15,971
<b>Additional County Data</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>
<b>Community Colleges<sup>5</sup></b>				
Vocational Education students	49,746	53,854	30,901	34,636
Transfer Prepared students	5,713	5,609	2,811	2,940
Basic Skills students	19,210	22,440	6,374	7,934
<b>High School (9-12) Dropouts<sup>6</sup></b>				
Percentage of total students	2.0%	2.7%	1.6%	1.5%

<sup>1</sup>Data obtained from the State of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2002 and 2003.

<sup>2</sup>EDD, UI Claims and Payment.

<sup>3</sup>Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2001-2002 and 2003-2004. Alameda totals combine allocations for Alameda County and Oakland City; Contra Costa totals combine allocations for Contra Costa County and Richmond City.

<sup>4</sup>Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

<sup>5</sup>Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. For Alameda, they represent combined totals from the Chabot-Las Positas, Fremont-Newark, and Peralta Community College Districts. For Contra Costa, they represent totals from the Contra Costa Community College District.

<sup>6</sup>California Department of Education.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industries that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

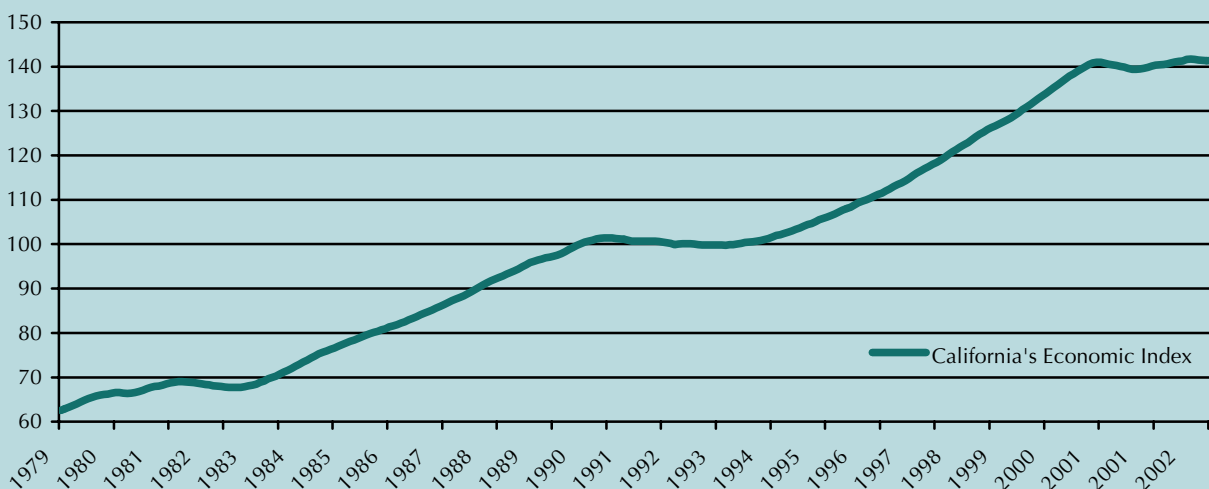
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5.0 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

**California's Economic Activity**  
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through [www.phil.frb.org](http://www.phil.frb.org).

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### *Local*

Alameda County  
[www.co.alameda.ca.us](http://www.co.alameda.ca.us)

Contra Costa County  
[www.contra-costa.ca.us](http://www.contra-costa.ca.us)

Association of Bay Area Governments  
[www.abag.ca.gov](http://www.abag.ca.gov)

Economic Development Alliance for Business  
[www.edab.org](http://www.edab.org)

Contra Costa Economic Partnership  
[www.cceconptnr.org](http://www.cceconptnr.org)



### *Statewide*

Employment Development Department (EDD)  
[www.edd.ca.gov](http://www.edd.ca.gov)

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)  
[www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov)

California Department of Finance  
[www.dof.ca.gov](http://www.dof.ca.gov)

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)  
[www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep](http://www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep)

Counting California  
<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>

### *National*

Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
[www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)

Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
[www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov)

Occupational Information Network (O\*NET)  
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau  
[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

FedStats  
[www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)

